Upon the hills and on the plvin, And on the boughs of every tree, The ermine of the skies is lain, And glistening far as eye can see.

The ground receives a purer ground, With new made slopes and curves complete; And here is raised a curious mound, And there is wreathed a winding sheet.

Is Nature in her sad array,
Whilst mouning winds litt up their voice? Bring forth the merry tinkling sleigh, And let the heart of man rejoice. There's toil and care enough in life,

Seek to be merry as you go:
And with your sweetheart or your wife,
Enjoy the sunshine and the snow. MARCH.

BY WILLIAM C. BEYANT. The stormy March is come at last,
With wind and clouds, and changing skies,
I hear the rushing of the blast,
That through the snowy valley files.

Ah, passing few are they who speak, Wild, stormy month! in praise of thee; Yet, though the winds are loud and bleak, Thou art a welcome month to me. For thou, to northern lands, again

The glad and glorious sun dost bring, And thou hast joined the gentle train, And wear'st the gentle name of Spring. And in thy reign of blast and storm, Smiles many a long, bright sunny day, When the changed winds are soft and warm,

And heaven puts on the blue of May. Then sing aloud the gushing rills, And the full springs from frost set free, That, brightly leaping down the hills,

Are just set out to meet the sea. The year's departing beauty hides , Of wintry storms the sullen threat; But in thy sternest frown abides A look of kindly promise yet. Thou bring'st the hope of those calm skies,

And that soft time of sunny showers, When the wide bloom, on earth that lies, Seems of a brighter world than ours

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS--1 ST SESSION. MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1852. SENATE.

Mr. Cooper presented several petitions in favor of an increase of the duty on Iron.

Mr. Cass presented several memorials in favor of inter-

Mr. Jones' resolution calling for a copy of the supplemen tal report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, by Gen. Pillow, which has never been published, was adopted.

The resolutions of Mr. Clarke on the subject of non-inter-

Mr. Soule addressed the Senate, denying that the policy of non-intervention was the policy of Washington, and read numerous and various documents to sustain the position. He maintained that the resolution of Mr. Cass, contained the true exposition of the policy of Washington. But even if mistaken in the policy Washington taught, he urged, the United States were not now to stand still and follow it. Her present and future position in the world required her to protect, and hold inviolable, the law of nations.

the instance of their respective friends been referred to Mr. Breckinridge and himself, upon whose recommendation it had

took up the Deficiency Bill.
Mr. Houston said it was in Houston said it was impossible in an hour's speech to

but should confine himself to a few of the principal items. depending upon the five minutes' speeches with the aid of other members to furnish other information. He then called the attention of the committee to the sum of \$279,000, to be included in a bill to enable the Government to make adprintions of last year. He referred to the abuses of the Quartermaster's depart-

ment, alluded to the injudicious location of posts, which rendered supplies difficult to be furnished, and the evils of master General was not responsible, but said it was with the Executive that the responsibility properly rested. He conpass, to enable the government to carry out its treaties, and defend the frontier territories of the U. States. The bill was read, clause by clause, and several minor ones

ter's Department was opposed by Mr. Olds of Ohio, on the ground that Congress was held responsible for the estimates, and which he moved to strike out. Mr. Brooks of New York, repeated the argument of a for-mer day, that Congress should examine the estimates, and see that they were correct. The deficiency at present under consideration, he said, was caused by the retusal of Con-gress during the last session to vote the appropriation.

The motion to strike out the section was rejected, and it The next section, making another appropriation for the support of the army, was also opposed by Mr. Olds, who said he meant to be consistent in his opposition to the bill. Mr. Orr of South Carolina moved to strike out \$809 000. and insert one dollar. Congress, he said, last year determined to reduce the estimates a million and a half or two million dollars, and now, after the Government had gone on and expended the money, the Executive comes and asks to the day of all Southern States, the more firmly we are convinced that it is the day of all Southern republicans to concede to each other the day of all Southern republicans to concede to each other the day of all Southern republicans to concede to each other states that the day of all Southern republicans to concede to each other than the day of all Southern republicans to concede to each other than the following sensitions and political parties in Georgia and other southern States, the more we reflect upon the present condition of political parties in Georgia and other southern States, the more firmly we are convinced that it is million dollars, and now, after the Government had gone on and expended the money, the Executive comes and asks Congress to pay for this violation of law. He would only vote for the bill on condition that the President discharged

the Secretary of War, and every other officer who had viola-Mr. Stanley of North Carolina replied, and remarked upon the Democratic members having refrained from opposing the bill under the one hour rule. Mr. Orr's motion was negatived; who then moved two

dollars, to enable him to advert to Mr. Stanley's speech. He said he had been opposed to closing the debate, as he thought the bill should be fully discussed.

Mr. Marshall of Kentucky considered a principle involved

in the bill, and declared that he could not vote for its provisions, until he knew how the money asked for had been After some remarks from Mr. Howard of Texas, Mr. Bay-

ly explained what had taken place during the last session when he was chairman of the committee of ways and means and alluded to a correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War-the former of whom suggested certain reductions, which were accordingly made; but the latter officer declared that no reduction could be made in the estimates submitted; and he (Mr. B.) was consequently opposed to voting a less amount at that time, being sat-isfied that it would involve the necessity of a deficiency The appropriation was then voted. A subsequent one met

with similar opposition, but as was the case with the others, the opposition was fruitless, and there is every probability that the bill would be passed, us it was reported by the committee of ways and means. In the meantime, the committee has risen, and the House

## Tursday, March 23, 1852. SENATE.

Mr. Hunter presented the memorial of James Reilly of Cincinnati, claiming to be the author of the sub-treasury scheme, and suggesting several amendments to the present Mr. Saward presented the memorial of C. Anson, of

oklyn, New York, proposing to build four steamers of 2,000 tons each, to ply semi mouthly between New York and Germany.

Mr. Bell presented a memorial from citizens of Tennessee. urging that measures be adopted to prevent the destruction

Mr. Brodhead commenced a reply, but before concluding

he yielded the floor, and the Schate adjourned.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker, with the unanimous consent of the House, submitted messages from the President, and reports of Departments. Among the former was one relative to the place of sepulture, near the city of Mexico, for the remains of officers and men who feel there during the war; and showing that from two to three thousand dollars are required to car-

sum required. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Deficiency Bill, when various amendments were submitted reducing the appropriations for the subsistence of the army, which were propriations for the subsistence of the army, which were supported by different speakers, and opposed by Messrs. Venable, Stanley, Evans and others. The discussion was a mere repetition of what was advanced yesterday.

Mr. Evans of Maryland defended the character of the offi-

cers of the army, who, he said, had been unjustly assailed, and who are high-minded and honorable men. The extravagance to which reference had been made, was caused by those who got up the Mexican war, consequent upon the annexation of Texas. He repeated that the country is in a state of war, and at a point more remote, than that of Bonaparte when he invaded Russia.

Mr. Bayly of Virginia moved to reduce the appropriation to ninety-four dollars, for the purpose of correcting a mis-apprehension which existed in the minds of the gentlement from Mayland and North Carolina. The of the gentlement

apprehension which existed in the minds of the gentiomen from Maryland and North Carolina. The reduction, he said, to which allusion had been made, was on the amended, and not on the original, estimate of last year.

Other gentlemen spoke under the five minutes rule, till the to which allusion had been made, was on the amended, and not on the original, estimate of last year.

Other gentlemen spoke under the five minutes' role, till the hour for adjournment arrived; the burden of which was the extravagance of the Quarter Master's Department—that Carolina she lid stand aloof, though all her Southern sisters return to the contest in the old ranks. But they who sup-Congress held the purse strings—that the army had better be disbanded, than that a system of fraud and peculation should be sanctioned by the proceedings of the House—and

should be seld responsible, but the Executive. Mr. Gorman of Indiana, contended that there had been \$\$0,000 drawn from the Quarter Master's Department, which

It was the object of the appropriation to replace.

Mr. Gentry, of Tenn., in reply to Mr. Orr's proposition, yesterday, that the Secretary of War, Gen. Jessup and other officers should be turned out, insisted that the proposition would take a wide range, as among the proposed appropria-tions was one of \$75,000 to meet deficiencies in the contin-

gent fund of the House itself. Mr Honston, in answer to the charge of Mr Gorman that money had been transferred from the Quarter Master's Department, explained that the amount alluded to had been taken to pay for clothing, which had not been voted, and had been very properly charged by the paymaster, under its proper head.

The question several times reverted to the amendment of the day of battle be found at their side. Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, to reduce the subsistence in kind, amounting to \$279,000, and the amount required for the pay of five companies of Texas mounted volunteers, being \$50,711; making in the aggregate \$359,000, to \$100,000; but without being able to arrive at a vote, and at twenty minutes past three, the committee rose, and the House ad-

# RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24.

In the Petersburg South Side Democrat of Tucsday morning, we find the following:

STATE CONVENTION.—To-morrow the Democratic State Convention meets in Richmond. From all indications, a full delegation will be in attendance. The proceedings will be of an interesting character. The contest between the different aspirants for the nomination of the Baltitween the different aspirants for the nomination of the Baltitween the Convention, will, in some measure, be transferred to more Convention, will, in some measure, be transferred to the Richmond Convention. For, doubtless an attempt will the Richmond Convention. For, doubtless an attempt will be made to get an expression of opinion in behalf of some one of them. Electors will be appointed, as well as delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The Hon. Henry A. Wise will be present, and we may expect from him one of his characteristic speeches; eloquent, discursive and powerful. Doubtless he will be one of the two Electors for the State at large. We trust every delegate from Petersburg and the surng, we find the following: large. We trust every delegate from Petersburg and the sur-rounding counties will attend the Convention. We want the sentiment of this section of the State to have a full ex-

Our excellent friend has been led into a misapprehension of the duties and probable action of the Convention, which assembles to-day. He says that not only electors but delegates to the Baltimore Convention, will be appointed by the Convention. This body was convoked for the sole purpose of appointing electors for the State, and of organizing for the approaching Presidential campaign. It has always been the policy of the Democracy of Virginia to avoid, as far as possible, every thing like central influence and action. With this view, Democratic State Conventions in Virginia have carefully abstained from any interference with the appointment of delegates to Baltimore-leaving that whole subject to the people of each electoral district, in their own separate conventions. It is a truly Democratic and fair principle from which, we presume, the present Convention will

not deviate. We do not expect in our State Convention-nay, we sincerely deprecate-any thing like a "contest between the different aspirants for the nomination of the Baltimore Convention" or any "attempt to get an expression of opinion in behalf of some one of them." In this sentiment the Denoerat fully agrees with us. Indeed, upon this point the whole Democratic press of the State, so far as it has come out, occupies the same ground. The last Fredericksburg Recorder takes the following strong view of the matter:

corder takes the following strong view of the matter:

SHALL WE GRATIFY OUR ENEMIES 1—Our opponents desire nothing so much as that the Democratic Convention to assemble in Richmond on Wednesday next, should trammel the delegates to the Baltimore Conventions; but we trust their wishes may not be gratified. Instructions to delegates to conventions defeat the objects of such bodies, and should therefore be avoided. There surely can be no danger in sending a delegation of Virginia paricular candidate for the Presidency, since no one can support the post they would support any other than a sound States' Rights man, who shall be true to the South and her peculiar lastitutions. It seems to us, indeed, that instructions to institutions. It seems to us, indeed, that instructions to nave and discord in convention, but would be unwise in any and every aspect. In the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, It is impossible for each State in the Union to have its peculiar choice. A choice can only be effected by concession, conciliation and harmony. We do not mean, how defeated and David Watkins.

Bailiss—Lev! Burke, J H Broadus, Geo Burke, T J Suddath, Jno Haislip, Win Lee and Thos Hall.

Armedel's—F C Davis, J Adams, Jos Coffer, Wm Tillet, Chas Arundell, Sandford Fairfax, Jas O Marshall and Lyman Broughton.

Chas Arundell, Sandford Fairfax, Jas O Marshall and Lyman Broughton.

Crombic, D H Barrett.

Crombic, D H Barrett.

Crombic, D H Barrett.

Crombic, D H Barrett.

The meeting also avoided those and Thos Hall.

Attach Sandford Fairfax, Jas O Marshall and Lyman Broughton.

Crombic, D H Barrett.

Crombic, D H Barrett.

Crombic, D H Barrett.

Crombic, D H Barrett.

The meeting also avoided the same and the process of the Union.

Millan, W H Deming, Daniel Taylor, Jon R Caton, J B Trott, W Hutchisson.

The Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation, as also any Democrat from the county who may be in Richmond.

Alternales.—Wm F Ritchic, S F Leake, J M Daniel, R G Sott, Dani Truchart, and G W Brent.

The meeting cracy of the Union.

Many of the counties of the State will not be represented in the Convention; other counties will be represented by Immediately after the journals were read, Mr. Johnson of Ark., stated that the misunderstanding which took place on the 17th inst., between Messrs. Fitch and Dunham, had at the last case of their respective friends have referred. guide the delegates to Baltimore, appointed by an entirely different constituency, in reflecting the voice of Virginia. been justly and honorably settled.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the rules of the House were suspended, and it went into committee on the state of the Union, and ly. By the kindness of our friends, we have been requested by the Democracy of more than a dozen counties, in every portion of the State, to act as alternates at this Convention. make the necessary explanations with reference to the bill; How can we possibly undertake to vote the Presidential preference of so many and so distinct constituencies; especially as we are ourselves entirely uncommitted to the claims of any candidate, and calmly awaiting the action of the Baltimore Convention, whose nominees vances for the purchase of supplies for the Army, and threw upon the friends of the Administration the reduced approthat that Convention will nominate none but good and true men, whom the Southern Democracy can safely support? For these and other reasons, which we have set forth, we the contract system, for which he contended the Quuarter- sincerely trust that no effort will be made to obtain any expression of opinion as to the claims of the candidates; and that the delegates to Baltimore, appointed by popular cluded by replying to some allusions made by Mr. Brooks of New York, on Saturday, in disparagement of Mr. Polk's Conventions in the several electoral Districts, will go to Baladministration, with reference to the conducting of the dimore, entirely untrammeled, and free to select the best and Mexican war, and with the expression of a hope that the atrongest candidates. In this way, gione, can the Virginia and the strongest candidates. the strongest candidates. In this way, alone, can the Virginia Democracy maintain its influence and moral power.

With due respect be it spoken, the duties of the present State Convention will be few and simple, viz : to appoint an were passed. That appropriating a sum for the Quartermaselectoral ticket, prepare a system of State and county organization, and publish their chart of principles to the world -leaving all the rest to the people of the several Districts, and to the delegates at Baltimore.

> We hall with pleasure the cheering signs of conciliation and union, among the different divisions of the Democracy in the State south of us, preparatory to the important struggle in November. For instance, the Albany (Ga.) Patriot, a firm zealous "Southern Right" paper, reviews the whole field in the following sensible and patriotic remarks:

> the any of an Southern republicant to the almost unimportant differences of opinion which seems to be almost the only subjects of division among us, and that the South should re-unite upon the old Democratic republican and State Rights creed in the Baltimore Convention. The effect of such a course would be, to secure a correct policy in the administration of the government, and cessation of attempts at in-terferences with the domestic affairs of the several States. It we are weak and our rights are in danger, it is owing to our

> divisions, and a remedy may be found in our union.
>
> "We agree in the principles of the old republican creed which have been reiterated by the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and all parties in the South have agreed that slavery natitation should cease, and that it is proper that a declaration to that effect should be made by that party with which the South shall act. We neither concede nor ask a surrender of principles; but we ask that mutual concession on unimportant questions and obsolete issues, and a frater-nal spirit, shall make way for a cordial union of Southern men upon practical issues—the principles and the policy which should govern in conducting the affairs of the na-

tion." In another article, the editor says :

"What then hinders our cordial union, and the consummation of our security? Is it the finality of the compromise measures? These have seen acquissced in and re-COGNISED AS FINAL BY ALL MEN OF ALL PARTIES IN THE SOUTH, AND NO ONE SEEKS TO DISTURB THEM. There is no good reason then to oppose our union, and there are strong and weighty re sons why ALL SOUTHERN MEN SHOULD UNITE TO MAINTAIN THE PRINCIPLES AND THE MEASURES WHICH WE "We then call upon the Southern men who are Demo-

eratic republicans and State-Rights men in principle, to nnite with us, without regard to former political associa-tion, in the selection and support of sovnd Democrats for President and Vice President, and in the support of national policy, which is in agreement with our principles."

neighbors of Judge Win. Daniel, in Lynchburg, desiring his re-election to the Court of Appeals, have drawn up a letter to the people of that Judicial Section, making known his high claims to the voters in those portions of it in which he may be personally unknown. The paper is signed by several of the Wheeling bridge.

The bill providing for the establishment of a dry dock and navy yard on the bay of San Francisco was then taken up, but addressed the Senate in defence of the bill and must be highly gratifying to the Judge and his friends, of the must be highly gratifying to the Judge and his friends, of the must be highly gratifying to the Judge and his friends, of the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, and expresses their approbation of the manner in which he has heretofore performed the duties of his office-it bears testimony to his integrity, his distinguished abilities, and his business habits -and recommends him to the people, as not inferior to any in the section, for those high qualifications necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of the office. Judge D. was ry out the intentions of Congress; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, Mr. Houston having intimated that the committee of ways and means would report the time, was engaged in an extensive and incrative practice elected to the Court of Appeals in the winter of 1846, and, at at the bar in Lynchburg and the neighboring counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE PRESIDENCY. The Charleston Southern Standard, the organ of the cooperation party which recently carried the State of South Carolina, has a short but strong article on "The Next Presidency," in which it deprecates the continued Isolation of the State. It admits that the prospects of "the Southern party'

are very gloomy, and adds: The failure of the Convention in Alabama is manifest, and other States have not failed, only because they have not even ventured. We do not, therefore, expect another effort to rally a Southern party upon present issues. All hope of a successful movement, to that end, is dead in the bosom of even the most sar guine. Divided councils at the South has done

that is next best. What, then, is that measure? Simply this: we must suppart this do-nothing policy are destined to find few to keep to test its practicability. The expense necessary to make them company. The body of the people are resolved to unite once more with those of the other Southern States.— our General Assembly, whether they will expend this small And to this end, they are determined to exert their legitimate influence in the next. Presidential canvass. We can now once for all, assure the friends of the Constitution, in and out of the State, that South Carolina will not stand aloof in the approaching contest. She looks with expectation for the nomination, by the Democratic party, of a candidate who shall be acceptable to her wish a man as Ruckspan Days. shall be acceptable to her, such a man as Buchanan, Doug-

The Mississippi Senate, by a vote of 17 to 10, have indefinitely postponed the House resolution proposing to go into the election of U.S. Senator for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1653.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention. DINWIDDIE COUNTY .- B. B. Vaughan in the chair,

and Dr. J. E. Harris, Secretary. Delegates: Capt F J E Jones, A W Cousins, William H Delegates: Capt F J E Jones, A W Cousins, William H Goodwyn, Pr J J Crawford, Dr A W Boisseau, Col Wm H Lewis, James Boisseau, Dr E H Allen, E P Scott, James W Davis, Andrew Boisseau, James E Ford, T A Farley, Capt Jno Smith, Wm S Perkins, J S Blick, James T Dayle, W D Webb, H J Hartwell, Jas Hargrave, Dr H C Worsham, Wm B Dodd, Capt C A Hargrave, W F Doyle, Peter Vaden, Henry Winfree, Captain S Johnson, Dr J T Ford, Dr John Goodwyn, Wm Fester, Wm Thomas, J E Young, Robert S Gresham, F M Sutherland, Joel Manlove, John Organ, Jas Smith, Col J W Harper, Jos Boisseau, J J Baldwin, Sterling Wells, J W Bailey, Capt C Williamson, John Butterworth, D Webb, Dr John Crowder, Capt Thos Jones, and Isaac S Keeler.

On motion of James E. Ford, Senator William F. Thompson, and representative Thomas B. Hamlin, and the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting were added to the delega-

On motion of Capt. F. J. E. Jones, Resolved, That the delegation from the county of Din-widdie, be requested to use their best exertions in the State Convention, to cause to be appointed from each Congres-sional district in the State of Virginia, not less than four

delegates to the National Democratic Convention, RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY .- Thos. Deatherage

he chair, and Ro. M. Heterick Secretary. From Washington - O's Browning, Than Versice, See Monefee, Geo Loyall, Robt Deatherage.
From Sperryville—Marcus Cooper, John Miller, Robert S. Voss, James W Bragg, Munroe Kelly, Chas W Yates.
From Woodville—Jno G Parks, Lewis Botts, Wm Slaugh-

ter, Jas Starke, John Brown.
From Amisville—Dr Jno S Hughes, J R Nelson, Major C Cropp, Puller A Hughes and Wm H Roberts. The Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation, and any Democrat of the county, who may be in Richmond,

was also appointed a delegate. FAIRFAN COUNTY .- S Burke in the chair, and J R Carpenter, Secretary.

Delegates.—Court House—Wm M Holsapple, William R Chapman, John W Graham, J G Gunnell, Uriah Ferguson, H C Williams, Thomas R Love and Newman Burke. Anandale-Dan'l Minor, Edw A Dickens, Joseph Birch, I Williams, Chas Brown, Robt Minor, Wm H Gooding and

Jas Sheriti. West End-Richard Windsor, Geo M Millan, Jno Cowing Geo Padgett, John R Dale, Jas Potter, Jno T Johnson

WYTHE COUNTY .- James T. Gleaves In the Chair, and

H. S. Mathews, Secretary.

Delegates-John Sanders, John H Vermillion, Robert Ra-Delegates—John Sanders, John H Vermillion, Robert Raner, R W Sanders, David Graham, Stephen Sanders, Daniel Brown, R C Kent, Ben Rush Floyd, G C Kent, Isaac J. Lettwich, Wm Groseclose, John Grayson, Harold Smyth, John Stailey, A S Mathews, A C Wampler, E Wampler, Wm Wampler, Col I Neff, James L Yost, James H Piper, T Sanders, H B Smyth, J S Crockett. On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

Alternates—Ex-Governor John B Floyd, John M Daniel, Thomas M Tate, John Goode, jr., of Bedford, Wm F Ritchie, John Rutherfoord.

BROOKE COUNTY, (Pierce's Run School House.)-Win White in the Chair, and J G Agnew Secretary. Dr Z Kidwell of Marion, was elected as the delegate, and

he meeting resolved that they "recognize in the Hon J Buchanan, of Pa., not only an able, patriotic and efficient statesman, but also a man eminently fitted to perform the duties of Chief Executive of the United States. We therefore most cordially recommend him as our first choice."

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY .- Col Stephen Coleman in the Chair, and S H Lester Sccretary.

nomination was ratified: Dr C Martin, Chas. Lovelace, Hon. Walter Coles, James L Claiborne, John M Johnston, Col. L Claiborne, Col N Wil-son, John Redd Smith, B W Daniel, Daniel Coleman, jr., Gen B W S Cabell, R M Kirby, Mozes H Tredway, James Conway, Wm, Wikinson, Thomas Cheaney, Joshua High-tower, Robert Easly, E Y Wimbish, Dr Thomas Coleman,

tower, Robert Easly, E. Y. Wimbish, Dr. Thomas Coleman, Win H. Waller, David Logan, Col. Daniel Coleman, Capt Sherwood Mustain, Thos Cook, John D. Glenn, Jackson Whitehead, Capt John Edwards, C. L. Hailey, Isaac H. War-son, Dr. Sheiton, Masten Pearce, Dr. Jno R. Cabeil, Thomas McDearmon, Jackson Milner, Col. M. M. Milner, John G. Cabanies, Herbert A Bowen, Samuel A Beck, Norton D Beck, Dr O E Hambleton, Coi Drury Blair, Nathl Lovelace, Asa Hodnett, Walter Coles, jr., James A Luck, and Jos M Alternates .- George Hairston, J B Stovall, B F Garrett,

Vm M Howerton, and Wm H Edwards. The Chairman and Sceretary, were added to the delega-

The meeting was addressed in an elequent and forcible nanner, by John Redd Smith, Esq. NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY-Col. Jac. M. Smith n the chair, and Robt, Henderson, Sccretary.

Delegates:-From Wicomico Precinct-Cyrus Harding Richard Paine, Garrett Hughlett, Warner Hurst, Jos Hard-ing and Dr Alfred Hudhall. Burgess' Stere-William B Hudhall, Walter Rice, Alexander Blackwell, Dr Nelms, Oscar Blackwell and Wm Biun-

Heathsville-William Harding, R. A. Claybrock, Dr. A. J. Crittenden, William Middleton, Jno D. Betts, John J. Betts, Sustavus B Campbell, William P Booth, and William B Da-

venport.
Union Village-T S Lyell, Ferdinand Blackwell, Dan-dridge Cox, Charles B Turner, Dr Wm H Harding, and D S On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Resolved, That any Democrat from the county, who may

be in Richmond during the session of the Convention, be requested to act.

Resolved, That the Senator from this district, and the

delegate from this county, be requested to act as alternates.

Resolved, That this meeting disapproves the recommendation, limiting the number of delegates to one from each At this stage of the meeting, Col R A Claybrook, being

called upon, delivered a short but elequent speech, in which he pledged himself to give the nominees of the Democratic Convention his zenious support.

FRENCH'S MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

an experimental rail road to test the applicability and value of Mr. French's invention. This work was completed last of Washington, where his official duties required him to rewinter, and a trial made in presence of a large portion of the Legislature. A Legislature Committee was then appointed to examine into the merits of the novel principle, and report of the merits of the novel principle, and report of the merits of the novel principle, and report of the merits of the novel principle, and report of the merits of the novel principle, and report of the merits of the novel principle, and report of the merits of the novel principle. thereon. The report made in consequence acknowledged decided that his personal estate was not subject to taxation in cordial terms the success of the experiment, and the inthe loss of the ten thousand dollars already appropriated, which would result if no further use was made of the new plan. At the same time, the importance of expediting the construction of the great works now in progress, and of diminishing to the utmost extent all rail road expenses, at a in Washington. But the fact is carefully concealed that Mr. minishing to the fitness represent at the local about the most time when the State is menaced with such a burthen of debt to complete them, requires the adoption of every measure calculated to produce these results, amongst which the most efficacious would appear to be the application of Mr.

Buchanan never profited by this exemption to the value of the Cicrk of the Committee on County Organization.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Danks—A efficacious would appear to be the application of Mr.

efficacions would appear to be the application of Mr. French's discoveries to daily use.

"But, besides urging the claims of his own invention

The Norfelk News, writing on the same subject, says:

There exists an invention, by which the cost of rail roads could be diminished by at least 33 per cent. It has been tried and found to fulfil its promises. Some of the mest distinguished engineers have approved it, and given their hearty wisher for its adoption. It is now be fore the Legislature.— No sunt is asked by which the inventer could be benefitted, but a simple trial on some of the finished routes is requested

ery farmer should have a copy of it.

LOUISIANA WHIG STATE CONVENTION. Baron itouar, March 23.—The Convention to-day adopted resolutions in favor of the Compromise. (BY REQUEST.)

[From the Lancaster In elligencer of July 8, 4851.]
THE KEYSTONE AND THE LANCASTERIAN. These attitlated presses were brought into existence for no her purpose than to abuse and denounce Mr. Buchanan. That they may do this the more effectually, they assume the title of Democratic presses, whilst slandering the man who for many long years had enjoyed the unbounded confidence and the highest official rewards of the Democracy of Pennsylvania—having received the unexampled honor in our State of three successive elections to the Senate of the U. States, by a purely Democratic vote. Can they expect that the intelligent Democracy of Pennsylvania will, at their hadding become like themselves inconsistent and denounced. that they may do this the more effectually, they assume the bidding, become like themselves inconsistent, and denounce and proscribe the man whom they have so long sustained by and proscribe the man whom they have so long sustained by their generous support? As well might journals who, under the mask of Democracy, should personally abuse General Cassin Michigan, Judge Woodbury in New Hampshire, Judge Douglas in Illinoia, Gen. Houston in Texas, or Gen. Butler in Kentucky, attempt thus to succeed in destroying the fair tame of these eminent Democrats and accomplished

The Keystone is under the control of a shrewd, sagacious The Keystone is under the control of a shrewd, sagacious and cunning man, who has no passions and prejudices beyond self interest, and who well knows that he can never use Mr. Buchanan for any but honorable purposes, should he be elected President. Not so, the Lancasterian. It is under the control of a gentleman, who, to say the least we can, is a very excitable personage, and whose passions are very apt to get the better of his judgment. These have necessarily led him into the meshes prepared by the very man who in his better days he denounced more bitterly, if passi-Delegates.—From Flint Hill—Wm B Eastham, John S Deatherage, Robt Jordan, Jas H Myers, T J Massia, John Morrison, Lawson Eastham.

From Washington—G J Browning, Arthur Utterback, J Massia, Gording Gording, Lawson Eastham. have always nignly esteemed the man, tand non in the Whig party; and, from present appearances, we shall not be aston-ished if this should be his destination much sooner than we had, or he himself has, anticipated. Quite as strange things have occurred in the political history of Pennsyl-

These two presses, well knowing that their attempts to injure Mr. Buchanan have only recoiled upon themselves, and by arousing his friends to action, have made him strongr than he ever was before with the Democracy of Penneyler than he ever was before with the Democracy of Penneyl-vania, are now, as a last resort, endeavoring to convince the South that it would be in vain for them to support him, be-cause, forsooth, he cannot obtain the vote of Pennsylvania! There is not an unprejudiced man in the Commonwealth who does not know this assertion to be unfounded, and that if he cannot obtain the vote of this State, no other Demo-erat in existence could have any chance of receiving it. The South are not to be deceived by such prefexts. They are already wide awake to the wiles of the Keystone and Laneasreany, and their confederates.

We have been induced to make these remarks by an article

in a late number of the Keystone, copied of course into its affiliated press, the Laneasterian, entitled "Mr. BUCHANAN AND THE SOUTH." This article presents the strength of their ase against Mr. Buchanan, and happy must that public man case against air, buchanan, and cappy must that puone man-be against whom nothing more plausible can be scraped to-gether, throughout a long and distinguished public life. It does not contain a single charge of any want of fidelity to Democratic principles during the whole period of his long public career, from the first Monday of December, 1521, when he first entered Congress, until the present hour-a period of nearly thirty years. During the whole time his bold and on-ward consistency, his steady devotion to principle in the storm as well as in the sunstine, has never been questioned by friend or foe. Not one of his public nets, during this long and eventful period, has ever been assailed by the Democratic party, and throughout he has always enjoyed the confidence of, and has been offered high office by every De-

confidence of, and has been stated and the mocratic President.

Of what, then, is this article entitled "Mr. Buchanan and the South" made up? The 4th of July oration, of 1815, delivered thirty-six years ago, (which has, we believe, beer published and re-published, over and over again, by the mos rabid of the Whig presses, in years gone by,) constitutes the principal staple of the article. The Whige have long since coased to publish this oration, and it is now taken up by presses alling themselves Democratic. It has already been twice combined in the Lancasterian, and by evincing the personal malevotence and spirit of persecution of its controlling spirit, insterved to strengthen, instead of weakening Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania. As well might the Apostic Paul, to use the inaguage of a well known gentleman, be denounced for nets done before his conversion, as Mr. B. for what he had sold in his youthful days, so long ago as 1815. Besides, it is well known that he was ever in favor of prosecuting the war against Great Britain with the utmost vigor, and he himself counterred his services and performed a tour of military duty in 1814 as a private soldier, and whilst in the Legislature of 814-15 had supported all the measures which he decined most efficient to bring the war to a speedy and honorable

conclusion. But, Mr. Buchanan in 1819 or 1820 was one of the mein bers of a committee, of which his k gal preceptor, the late Mr. Hopkins, was chairman, which, under the induence of the excitement then universal in Pennsylvania, reported resolations to a public meeting, in the Court House in this city against the Misseuri Compromise, and this, it is expected by the controllers of the Keystone and Lancasterian, will cancel his uniform, consistent and able support of the just and con-stitutional rights of the South in regard to slavery, ever since situational rights of the Society thirty years ago! Now, we venture the assertion that he has made more speeches in refence of those rights, both in the Senate of the United States and in Pennsylvania, than any man living at the

On motion of J M Terry, a Committee was appointed, who reported the following delegates and alternates, whose who reported the following delegates and alternates, whose which had long since been consigned to the tumb we have recently perusul, was considered no abundantly shall never hold myself responsible for them! content with it. In October, 1623, he was elected to Congress as the Democratic candidate, in the district of which Lancaster county formed a part, by a large majority; and the illustrious here and statesman, General Jackson, in 1831, roluntarily tendered Mr. B. the Russian Mission, and ever since, until the day of his lamented death, was his constant filend. Among the last acts of his particular life, he strongly concurred with Mr. Polk in opinion, that Mr. B. ought to be appointed Secretary of State. And yet the controllers of

Again, it is sought to connect the name of Mr. Buchanon Again, it is sought to connect the name of Mr. Dockman, with the amendment proposed last session of Congress, to the tariff act of 1846, by Mr. Strong, the able and distinguished representative from Berks county. There is not the least foundation for this attempt, as Mr. Strong himself has repeatedly declared. We are assured that Mr. Buchmann news knew and never heard of this amendment until after the results.

ly and repeatedly declared that he had the misfortune to dif-fer from his friend Mr. S., in regard to its merits.

Then the Keystone and Lancasterian, in their malice, even bring forward, though without directly endorsing its truth, the stale and ridiculous stander circulated by the lowest of the Whig party, during the Log Cabin and Hard Cluder entapsign of 1840, that Mr. Buchanan had used an argument, in layor of the great Democratic measure of the Independent Treasury, that it would reduce the wages of labor to ten cents per day. This slander was indignantly denied at the time by every Democratic journal throughout the Union, and by none was it denounced with more emphatic representation than by Mr. Blair, the veteran Democratic gitting of the Washingutun Globe, who says he heard every word of the Washington Globe, who says he heard every word of the speech, and bestowed upon it his warm-cet commendation, as his paper will show.

This charge is as abound as it is laise, because a principal head of Mr. Buchanan's argument was to establish the proposition that the Independent Treasury would not reduce the wages of labor, but would benefit the laboring men—in opposition to Mr. Clay, who had contended that it would reduce the wages of labor and injure the laboring man. This, the first way have between the two tractice. The slame n fact, was the leans between the two parties. der is thus not only without foundation, but in direct oppo-sition to the whole tenor of the speech. In 1840, this speech of Mr. B.'s, which is unquestionably one of the ablest he of Mr. B.'s, which is unquestionally of thousands over made, was circulated by hundreds of thousands over the Union, by the Democratic members of Congress, for the purpose of proving the wisdom and justice of the Independent Treasury which experience has now established.—

FRENCH'S MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

This document has called forth a good deal of attention to the subject of railways, and their expenditure. The South Western Advocate, commenting on our notice of this pamphlet, uses the following language:

"The object of the memorial is to induce the Legislature of Virginia to order the employment of Mr. French's improvements in railway traction on some rail road or section of rail road now in process of construction, in which the State is a stockholder. The request is a most reasonable one; in fact, its concession is the only mode of relieving the Legislature from the charge of egregious folly and wanton expenditure. Two years ago the sum of ten thousand doing was granted by the Legislature for the construction of an experimental rail road to test the applicability and value of Mr. French's invention. This work was completed last winter, and a trial made in presence of a large portion of the Legislature of all arge portion of the County Commission. in cordial terms the success of the experiment, and the important henefit to the State that would result from the adoption of Mr. French's plans, in the diminution of the original content in the success of the experiment, and the original transfer to the State that would result from the adoption of Mr. French's plans, in the diminution of the original transfer in a value of the expense of their negation and some or the success of the expense of their negation and some or the success of the expense of their negation and some or the success of the expense of their negation and some or the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment, and the important terms the success of the experiment terms th a citizen of Pennsylvania, and had expatriated himself and become a foreigner to the State of his birth! And this ridiopinion—the Senate could with the same promiser cost of mil roads, the expense of their operation, and conse- dence and citizenship, that Mr. Buchanan had denied he was culous nonsense has been harped upon ever since—together with the assertion, that Mr. B., known to the world for his liberality, had denied his citizenship for the sake of getting liberality, had denied his citizenship for the sake of getting matter; as he moved to lay the resolution of the Senate on clear of a personal tax which, we venture to say, was never the table. Agreed to. in Washington. But the fact is carefully concealed that Mr. On motion of Mr. Bendert, the Committee on Claims was Buchanan never profited by this exemption to the value of directed to bring in a supplemental bill providing for the pay

season.

We have now answered the attacks of the Keystone and Lancasterian in detail, and must apologize to our readers for occupying so much room. We thought it necessary by results and to take the country of Elizabeth City.

Mr. Russell presented the petition of a large number of "We have now answered the attacks of the Reyson and property of the Legislature, Mr. French's pair-phlet is full of instructive criticisms on the general construction of rail roads and their ordinary management. He points out clearly fatal fallacies involved in the abbitual reasoning on the subject, and shows, what has indeed been recognized before, but never stated more clearly, that some sweeping reform is requisite to render rail roads as profitable as they ought to be, and they might be made."

We have now answered the attacks of the Reyson and Lancastrain in the Allection in the Reyson and Lancastrain Indication for Courty Organization of the Courty Organization of the Court every section of the Union point to him as the next Demo-every section of the Union point to him as the next Demo-eratic candidate for the Presidency. All that is wanting to Mr. I eratic candidate for the Presidency. All that is wanting to macong tish this object, is the support of the Democracy of his native State; and we venture to predict, that he will receive this at the next. Fourth of March Convention, by an overwill ming majority. Pennsylvania will at last be honous the way are to exercise these new privilegs. The resthe United States.

Keystone abroad, we clip the following notice of it from the trates.

We have received a No. of the Keystone, published at Har-we have received a No. of the Keystone, published at Har-rishurg, containing an elaborate article on "Mr. Buchanan" day in May," was inserted in the blank of the bill, so as to and the South." If the editor of the Keystone supposes that make this day, the one on which the county officers are to he can injure Mr. Buchanan in the estimation of true Demobe cleeted.

Cris by his assaults, he is much mistaken. The efforts of
those who are the especial friends and endorsers of Simon
adopted, permitting Cameron, can have but little weight with all honest and re-flecting men. He may rest assured, that when he places himself before the public as the especial friend and absorbed. we have received from the publisher, J. W. Randolph, of this city, a neat quarte volume, being a Plantation and of one who is unsound upon a cardinal dectrine of the Demograph Rock—for the way of the County and Account Rock—for the way of the county and the co when the support of a very large majority of our people. Despite the croakings of the few, South a men would not people. Despite the croakings of the few, South method and the support of a very large majority of our people. Despite the croakings of the few, South method and the support of a very large majority of our people. Despite the croakings of the few, South method and the few support of a very large majority of our people. Despite the croakings of the few, South method and the few support of a very large majority of our people. Despite the croakings of the few, South method and the few support of a very large majority of our people. Despite the croakings of the few, South method and the few support of a very large majority of our people. Despite the croakings of the few, South method are the very particular. By a Southern Pianter. This content no longer to be isolated in feeling and in action from the States that are so identical with her interest, she will in the day of battle be found at their side.

\*\*Me have received from the publisher, J. W. Randolph, of this content and constitution and farm business in the content and constitution and farm business and southern line of the Demin of the which already presses so heavily upon the agriculture and southern line of the Demin of the will be content and southern line of the Demin of the such and the few of this state of the publisher, J. W. Randolph, of this courted from the publisher, J. W. Randolph, of this courted from the publisher, J. W. Randolph, of this courted from the publisher, J. W. Randolph, of this courted from the publisher, J. W. Randolph, of this courted from the publisher, J. W. Randolph, of the second from the publisher. Stopph of the few is the propose of the same from good, and Unlike Mr. Bushanan from good, and Unlike Mr. Bushanan from good, and Unlike Mr. Bushanan from good appointment in the night and mathematically found and farm business of the few suppoints and the move of the same from good appointment in the night and mathemati fender of his country in 1812, is entitled to at least more respect than that which has been bestowed upon Mr. Buchanan by the Keystone.

All the political sins charged against Mr. Buchanan, are now more than thirty years old, and preceded his first entry offered his amendment to carry out a Demogratic principle;

nas been contraticted by Art. Some ministry over and very angles, and when the charge was made against him, in (838, by Air. Cox, an anti-Masonic delegate to the Pennsyl-1838, by Mr. Cox, an anti-Masonic delegate to the Pennsylvania State Convention, it was promptly denounced as a falsehood, by two distinguished members; one of them a political opponent, who had known Mr. Buchanan in Lancaster from before 1815, to which year the charge refers, until many years thereafter. In addition to this, after the charge of Mr. Cox, thirty of the mest respectable citizens of Lancaster, without distinction of party, in the absence of Mr. Buchanan, and without his knowledge, got up a certificate the county knew far better than the Governor, who was best to fill the office of Commissioner of Wr.cs.

The roll being called, the House rejected the amendment as follows:

Aves—Messrs. Mapp, Rives of Albemarle, Tate, Maupin, Clark, Speed, Carroll, Pierce, Hancock, Segar, Muse, Prince, Handon, Parne, Brooks, Taliaferro, Leake, Allen, Price of the amendment. SENATOR DOUGLAS.

To the Editors of the Union:

In yesterday's Union you published an article over the sigto convey an erron-ous and injurious impression in regard to other distinguished democrats who are no less deserving the confidence and support of the party. For instance, Judge Douglas is represented as having voted for various propositions to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the payment of a specific sum to the Ati-Ley of the Circuit d the proviso. He voted against the proviso in the Seante n 1818, when proposed as an amendment to the treaty of sease with Mexico. He voted for the Clayton bill in the Senate, the same session; and after its defeat in the House of Representatives, by the votes of a few southern whice, he prought forward the Missouri Compromise, which was adopted in the Senate on his motion, but defeated in the Hous of Representatives. All these measures having failed, he wrote most of the bills, and supported and defended all the neasures of the Compromise which has happily done so much to give peace and quiet to the country.

What man in the country can show a clearer record than

But we now come to the votes cited by San Jacinto, and presuming that they are correctly quoted from the record, we dispose of them all by calling the attention of our readers to the fact that each and all of those votes were given under the express instruction of the legislature of Illinois; that Judge Douglas was well known to disapprove of them at the time; that he entered his protest against those votes before and after they were recorded, and declared that he should never hold himself responsible for them. These facts all appear from the debates in the Senate, and particularly in his famous speech before the infuriated populace of Chi-cago, in defence of the fugitive-slave law, and in his speech in the Senate in December last on the resolution of General Foote, the distinguished senator from Mississippi. I subjoin extracts from two of these speeches. In his Chicago each, in speaking of the Compromise, he says:
'These measures are pre-icated on the great fundamenta

orinciple that every people ought to possess the right of orming and regulating their own internal concerns and do-nestic institutions in their own way. It was supposed that those of our fellow-citizens who emigrated to the shorethe Pacific, and to our other territories, were as capable self-government as their neighbors and kindred when they left behind them; and there was no reason for believing that they have lost any of their intelligence or patriotism by the wayside, while crossing the Isthmus or the Plains. It was also believed that after their arrival in the country, when they had become familiar with its topography, ellnate, productions, and resources, and had connected their destiny with it, they were fully as competent to judge for themselves what kind of laws and institutions were best adapted to their condition and interests as we were, who never saw the country, and knew very little about it. To question their compensacy to do this was to deny their capacity for self-government. If they have the requisite intelligence and honesty to be intrusted with the enactment of laws for the government of white men, I know of no reason why should not be deemed competent to legislate for the notified the sufficiently enlightened to make laws in protection of life, liberty, and property-of morals and duration—to determine the relation of husband and wife— if parent and child—I am not aware that it requires any higher degree of civilization to regulate the affairs of master and servant. These things are all confided by the constituion to each State to decide for itself, and I know of no rea son why the same principle should not be extended to the Territories. My votes and acts have been in accordance with these views in all cases, except the instances in which I voted under your instructions. Those were your votes, and not mine. I entered my protest against them at the e-before and after they were recorded-and shall never

have attempted to revive the subject of the Carter Beverly affair, which had long since been consigned to the tumb—

Mr. Buchavan's letter explanatory of that affair, dated 8th August, 1527, and published in the Laneaster Journal, which we have recently perusul, was considered no abundantly subject to the papers of both publical parties were subject to the papers of both publical parties were legislated to the papers of both publical parties were legislated to the papers of both publical parties were legislated to the papers of both publical parties were legislated to the papers of both publical parties were legislated to the papers of both publical parties were legislated to the configuration with the followers. extract from his speech, made this session, on the resolution of the distinguished Senator from Mississippi:

"And now I come to the main point, which explains the object of the detailed statement which I have just made. object of the detailed statement which I have just made.— The Legislature of Illinois, by a combination of every Whigh in each house, with a few free-self Democrats, had passed a resolution instructing me to vote for a bill for the government of the territory acquired from Mexico, which should contain an express problishion of slavery in said territory.— The instruction did not go to the extent of the Wilmot problem in a problem of the wilmot problem. ly concurred with Mr. Polk in opinion, that Mr. B. ought to be appointed Secretary of State. And yet the controllers of these two journals from personal hostility, seek at this late day to bring the great name of Andrew Jackson before the Democracy of this State, for the purpose of prejudicing As the territories, but the movers of it contented themselves with the provision that slavery should be prohibited in the with the provision that slavery should be prohibited in the content of the will be provided they remained such, leaving the people to territories while they remained such, leaving the people to do as they pleased when they became a State. Yet, the instruction was designed and deemed sufficient to compel me to resign my seat, and give place to a free-solier, for their could have been no expectation of their electing a Whit-They knew my inflexible oppposition to the principle asse ed in the instruction, at the same time that they knew that the right of instruction was the settled dectrice of leath parties in my State, which no man could repudiate with safety. Knowing that this combination of Wnigs and freemy opinions were; but, lest the trick night Lail, a free-so; Senator offered an amendment in the precise language of my instructions. I knew that the amendment could not prevail

t commendation, as his paper will show.

This charge is as abaurd as it is false, because a principal set of Mr. Buchanan's argument was to establish the promust certain that the bills would fall on their passage. After consulting with my colleague, and with many senators friendly to the bills, I came to the conclusion that quired that I should reinin my seat. I was prepared to fight and defy abolitionism in all its forms, but I was not willing to repudiate the settled ductrine of my State in regard to the right of instruction. Before the vote was taken, I made a speech reviewing my course on the slavery question and de fining my position. I denounced the deciring of the amend-ment, declared my unalterable opposition to it, and gave notice that any vote which might be recorded in my nam seemingly in its favor would be the vote of those who gave the instructions, and not my own. Under this protest, I rerded a vote for this and one or two other amendments em bracing the same principle, and then renewed my protest against then, and gave notice that I should not hold myself responsible for them. Immediately on my return home to my constituents, and in that same Chicago speech to which have referred 1. I record to the constituents. I have referred, I renewed my protest against those votes and repeated the notice to that excited and infuriated meet ing that they were their votes and not mine

A WESTERN MAN.

### LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1852. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. No prayer this morning.

No prayer this morning.

A communication was read from the Senate, stating the passage by that body of a resolution requesting the House of Delegates to return the bill previously passed, providing for the pay of the Clerk on County Organization.

Much discussion ensued. Messrs. Y sany, Patrick, and Robisson of Richmond, opposed the sending back of the bill—the bill had now censed to be one to be designated by

for an act passed last year.

Mr. Jackson or Doddridge only desired to get rid of the There being a d fliculty with regard to the construction

By Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Banks-A bil

which they were to exercise these new privileges. The resolution was rejected. Mr. Daow moved to take up the repersed resolution

To show the estimate which is put upon this essay of the regard to the extension of the jurisdiction of single Magis-

On motion of Mr. Willey, an amendment to the bill was

Mr. Robertson of N., supported the amendment. Mr. Maps urged the adoption of the amendment; also Mr.

into Congress in December, 1821. The foregoing slip from the Lancaster Intelligencer of July 8th, 1851, enumerates and refutes them all, except "the drop of blood lie." This has been contradicted by Mr. Buchatan himself over and has been contradicted by Mr. Buchatan himself over and noes were ordered.

Mr. TALIAFERRO desired to increase the power of the per ple whenever he could, and should vote for the amendment

caster, without distinction of party, in the absence of Mr. Buchanan, and without his knowledge, got up a certificate of its falsity, which has been published and re-published.—Mr. Stanly of North Carolina alluded to the subject in debate, in January, 1849; but upon learning the falsity of the charge, had the manliness to retract it, a few days after.—There never was a more unfounded falsehood.

38 follows:

Aves—Messrs. Mapp, Rives of Albemarle, Tate, Maupin, Clark, Speed, Carroll, Pierce, Hancock, Segar, Muse, Prince, Headen, Parne, Erocks, Taliaferro, Leake, Allen, Price of Harrison, Gruffin, Crow, Patrick, Bennett, Price of Harry, Moore of Harrison, Gruffin, Crow, Patrick, Bennett, Nicolson, Lemly, Vawter, Michael, Jr., Dawson, Robertson of Norfolk City, Yerby, Russell, Hubbard, Kee, Townsell, James, Bowver, Teatre, Maupin, Clark, Speed, Carroll, Pierce, Hancock, Segar, Muse, Prince, Headen, Parne, Erocks of Albemarle, Tate, Maupin, Clark, Speed, Carroll, Pierce, Hancock, Segar, Muse, Prince, Headen, Parne, Erocks of Albemarle, Tate, Maupin, Clark, Speed, Carroll, Pierce, Hancock, Segar, Muse, Prince, Headen, Parne, Erocks of Albemarle, Tate, Maupin, Clark, Speed, Carroll, Pierce, Hancock, Segar, Muse, Prince, Headen, Parne, Erocks of Albemarle, Tate, Maupin, Clark, Speed, Carroll, Pierce, Hancock, Segar, Muse, Prince, Headen, Parne, Erocks, Taliaferro, Leake, Allen, Price of Hardy, Moore of Harrison, Gruffin, Crow, Patrick, Bennett, Marchael and Clark, Speed, Carroll, Pierce, Hancock, Segar, Muse, Prince, Headen, Parne, Erocks, Taliaferro, Leake, Allen, Price of Hardy, Moore of Harrison, Gruffin, Crow, Patrick, Bennett, Marchael and Price of Harrison, Gruffin, Crow, Patrick, Bennett, Marchael and Price of Harrison, Gruffin, Crow, Patrick, Bennett, Marchael and Price of Harrison, Gruffin, Crow, Patrick, Bennett, Marchael and Price of Harrison, Gruffin, Crow, Patrick, Bennett, Marchael and Price of Harrison, Gruffin, Crow, Patrick, Bennett, Marchael and Price of Harrison, Gruffin, Crow, Patrick, Bennett, Mar James, Bowyer, Taylor, Butler, Robinson of Richmond, Anderson, Rice, Leyburn, Gilmore, Burdett, Pinnell, Davis son and Boyd-53.

Nogs-Messrs, Carpenter, Bottom, Cheatham, Talbot

Davis, Newkirk, Miller of B. and C., Wiley, Dunlap, Smith of Brooke and Hancock, Power, Buckner, Luke, Barbour, Hamlin, Jackson of D. and T., Hunton, Edwards, Miller of nature of San Jacinto, in vindication of Gen. Samuel Hous-ton as a candidate for the presidency. So far as the article was a defence of the distinguished senator from Texas against the assaults or insinuations of his enemies, it meets White of Greene and Orange, Howerton, Garrett, White of with my entire approbation, and comes within your rate of neutrality as between democratic aspirants to the presidency. But, upon a more careful perusal of the article, I am man, Kidwell, Arnett, Garrison, McDonald, Portlock, Key. pprehensive that the publication of the record of votes from ser, Wallace, Wooding, Jackson of P. and R., Nottingham he journals of the Senate, without explanation, was calculated Zinn, Scott of Presson, Rives of Prince George and Surry

mittee from which the bill came, he desired to get the con struction of the House, by vote, on the clause of the Con stitution which he had read.

Mr. Paice of G. opposed the motion. Mr. Townes advo-cated it; also Mr. Runnson of Richmond, and others.

The House refused to strike out.

Aves-Messrs, Rives of Albemarle, Early, Clark, Carrol Pierce, Jackson of Doddringe and Tyler, Segar, Headen, Moore of Harrison, Griffin, Hairston, Patrick, Jones of Mar-shall, McCullough, Goode of Mecklenburg, Dawson, Reb.

Nors-Messrs Carpenier, Bottom, Cheatham, Tate, Davis, Newkirk, Miller of Botetourt, Wiley, Smith of Brooks and Hancock, Power, Maupin Speed, Buckner, Hancock Luke, Hamlin, Muse, Hunton, Prince, Payne, Edwards Brooks, Shannon, Taliaferro, Leake, Parks, Price of G White of Greene and Orange, Garrett, Alien, White of Hancock, Price of Hardy, Lewis, Jordan, Crow, Moor of Jefferson, Grisson, Fry, Downing, Siemp, Flanary, Bennett, Carrington, Hardy, Newman, Kidwell, Arnett, Nicolson, Garrison, McDonald, Lemiy, Vawter, Michael, Kilby, Portleek Verby, Russell, Hubbard, Olaham, Wallace, Wooding, Notingham, Scott of Preston, James, Saunders, Caddall, Talior, Rice, Leyburn, Gilmore, Martz, Bare, Gilmer, McKinaey, Gatewood, Groever, Burdett, Witten, Pinnell, King Wellman, West, and Jackson of W.—53.

Mr. Jackson of Wood, under instructions from the committee, moved to fill the blank as to pay of Magistrate with the sum of "\$2". Other members moved "four" and "tiree," both of which amounts were voted down.

Mr. Willey moved "four dollars, Mr. Berrom "three," Mr. Downisa moved "two dollars and fifty cents per day. Nogs - Messrs, Carpenter, Bottom, Cheatham, Tate, Da

Mr. Downing moved "two dollars and fifty cents per day Mr. Price of H., "three dollars and fifty cents," Los

Tuesday, March 23, 1652. SENATE. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lee of the Methodist Church. Mr. SHACKELPORD, from the committee of General Laws Mr. Shackers hills authorizing the establishment of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of the city of Richmond

sili incorporation the Sinking Spring Cemetery, with an amendment; and Senate bill to incorporate the town of Wes Jahrabba, in the county of Mason.

The amendment to the rules, proposed by Mr. Cashya on, in relation to reading the journal, was adopted.
Mr. Stovall proposed a preamble and a series of resolu

on Agriculture, &c., enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Virginia Cannel Coal Company, in their corporate

others was taken up on motion of Mr. WATSON. A departs grove on the bill, which was participated in : Messes, Stovall, Parker, Cowas, Thomas, and Mart:

On motion of Mr. Mastin, the bill was ordered to lie-Mr. Cagron moved that when the Senate adjourns to-day will adjourn to most on Friday maxta: It o'clock.
Mr. Mason proposed to amend by meeting to-morrow Mr. Mason supported his amendment. He did not this Mr Wireness would go for any proposition that would

Mr. Mannis preferred adjourning until Thursday at Mr. Carion was a young member, desirous of learning nd if enportunity afforded, would aftend the Conventions thoth parties.

Mr. Shackers and congratulated his friend from August n his discovery.

Mr. Wirchen thought that the financial condition of th State and the new constitution did not reflect too much redit on the ability of the Democratic party to govern.

ere asking for appropriations for improvements. Mr. Rusen moved to lay the resolution and amendments

the table. Lost.

Mr. Stovall opposed both propositions. He explained the modus operandi of Conventions, and showed that would probably be necessary to adjourn on Friday and Sam

Mr. Marris proposed an amondment as indicated above. At the suggration of Mr. Wirones, Mr. Carron withdress

reck, in said county.

dar Croek and Opequon Turnpike Company for an amen: ient of their charter Mr. Smirth presented a remonstrance of sundry citizens be county of Norfolk, against the erection of a drawbrid, cross the southern branch of Elizabeth Eiver.

established by the Constitution, and read statistics to pro-that this till under consideration discriminates (if at all) aver of the West.

called up by Mr. STOVALL.

Some progress was made on the birl, and it was amendin a few particulars. Upon an amendment proposed by M
DENEALS, to allow commissioners who lay off the country.

sprung up on the amendment, which was participated to Measrs. DENEALE and RESER in favor, and Mosars. Smit and Sweeney against.

Parker, Sherrard, Smith, Stovall, Stuart, Sweeney, Tau Thompson and Witcher-21.

On motion of Mr. SHACKELFORD, the bill was ordered on the table. stockholders of the Loudoun and Berlin Turnpike Co.

pany, praying an increase of the capital stock of said Com On motion of Mr. SHACKELFORD, the Senate adjourned

rought here on Thursday, by the mail carrier from turg, to the effect that a horrible and wholesale into mitted in West Union, Doldridge county, on stay night. Six men and one women are sui! The House then resumed the consideration of the bill preperperators. It is thought that this crime and the criof Owens from Clarbsburg Jail, were both effected by t men, strangers, who came to Clarksburg on the plices of Jacques and his gang. They are thought: helped Owens out of jall by letting a rope down the ney and drawing him op. He is known to have since boat at Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, and it is feare will escape. The other parties left Clarksburg on William, reaching West Union same night. Scopping same house with a party of persons moving west,

> RECEIPTS OF COTTON. New Onlease, Manca 19 .- The Price Current estimati

McKinney, Gatewood, Meem, Greever, Witten, Dunn, Wellman and West-66.

Mr. Speed moved to amond the section providing for the
propositions to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the
United States while it is well known to the country that
no member of either house of Congress was more bold and
inflaxible in his opposition to the Wilmot provise than the
distinguished senator from Illinois. He has always opposed
the natical states of the Peace to receive pay for serthe natical states. Who was a state of the Peace to receive pay for serthe agitation of the slavery question in Congress; he brought forward the Missouri Compromise as a part of the bill for the annexation of Texas; he advocated the same measures as a substitute for the Wilmot provise in 1846-47, and voted the Constitute for the Wilmot provise in 1846-47, and voted the Constitution for the wilmot provise in 1846-47, and voted the Constitution for broade their receiving fees beyond the pay against the two and three million bills because they contain allowed by law. He did not desire to take away the little fees of Justices of the Peace; but as a member of the com

ertson of Noriols City, Wheeler Keyser, Townes, Jackson of Noriols City, Wheeler Keyser, Townes, Jackson of Pleasants and Ritchie, Rives of Prince George and Surry, Bowyer, Butler, Robinson of Richmond City, Anderson, Stevens, Smith of Russell, Davison, Dunn and Boyd-

Mr. Brown of S. "one dellar and twenty-five cents."
Mr. Handlin moved to fill the blank with "12% cents.
The House filled the blank with the sum of two dollars and then adjourned.

and to coloring the corporate limits of the town of Ripley, a the county of Jackson.

Mr. Warson, from the same committee, reported House

Mr. Stovall proposed a preamble and a series of reschi-lations, to procure the passage of a law by Congress, making further appropriation of sorly to satisfy the Virginia militars fund bounty warrants now outstanding. Lies over under the rule, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Warn-Resolved, That the committee

air the importry of Senators. A Whig Convention would be hold in a short time and he would like to attend that.

Mr. Superer suggested that the Whige could leave the Hall without bring missed, their numbers were few, while the Democray were so numerous, if they were to withdraw the government would stop.

Mr. Surrey explained. His allusion was e had an abiding confidence in the wisdom of Whie prin Mr. Bassen did not come here to make the Senatea pair deal areas. But if genti-men intended to sneer at the D morrate party for the indebtedness of the State, he would stick a pin there" when the friends of these gentlemencan

Mr. Maarin moved that when the Senata adjourns to de will adjourn until Thursday at 11 o'clock. Lost-ayes !

Mr. Sarapers presented the netition of citizens of Eliza th City County, for the crection of a tide mill on flarri-

On motion of Mr. SAUNDERS, the Sende resolved Its ato committee of the Whole-Mr. Mason in the Chair-m resumed the consideration of the bill concerning Comm soners of the Revenue. The "oyster" smendment be: o fore the committee,
Mr. Douglas closed his speech, commenced yesterds Mr. D. showed that the principle of exceptions had be

Mr. Wash obtained the floor, and commenced a specagainst the hill, but without closing, gave way; and on mition of Mr. Maaris, the committee rose. The chalman reported, and have was granted to sit again.

House bill No. 235, (and on the table this morning,) we

into districts, "two dollars," instead of "one dollar and fill cents," Mr. Smith called the ayes and note. A deba

and Sweeney against.

The amendment was carried -ayes 23, noss 21, as follow-Ares-Messrs. Leneale, (President pro tem.) Amble-Cambell, Carrington, Creigh, Daniel, Granthaus, Layer Martin, Martin, Mi Dearmon, Meredih, Paxton, Pitman, Reger, Saunders, Shackelford, Shands, Sheffey, Thomas, Ward, Warson, White-23. Nors-Messis Barnett, Bassell, Braxton, Brent, Brown labell, Catlett, Cowan, Funsten, Greaver, Mason, Moncoon

RUMORED TRAGEDY IN DODDRIDGE COUNTY

knowing or learning that the movers had money, lains rose in the night and murdered every human being themselves about the house, and escaped. One who writes his name Creashoot or Crashot, was coming from West Union to Clarksburg, on Thursday moing, before daylight, or about that time—was clding a # and wears a large moustache .- [Fairmont Trus Virginia

the receipts of cotton at all the Southern ports to be 314,000 bales ahead of last year.